

FOR EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Local Item
General and War News, see this page—Latest
News by Telegram and Marine Journal, this
page—Subscription and Advertising Terms
and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.
Advertisements are not allowed to insert stere
type display lines or cuts in the columns of
this paper.

CANADA.

During the excitement about the
Trent affair the English press had much
to say about the importance of Canada
as a military position in a contest with
us, and the British government gave a
practical demonstration of its views by
suddenly pouring into Canada as large
a force as it could muster. At the
same time an effort was made to get the
Canadians to assume the burden of
providing for their own defence by the
passage of stringent military laws, etc.
This the Canadians were willing enough
to do, provided the mother country
would contribute her quota towards the
general defence of the empire.

But it soon became manifest to the
provincials that this was going to be an
enormous burden upon them, not for
their defence, but merely that they might
be made the weapon of offence against
the United States whenever England saw
fit to get into a quarrel with the great
republic. They said so in some very
sensible editorials which we read in
their papers, and what is more, they
deemed the matter so important that
they defeated the military scheme and
upset the Ministry which advocated it.

No sooner does this news reach Eng-
land than the London Times which
during the Trent furore was so porten-
tous with its threats, coolly informs the
Canadians that they must defend them-
selves from American invasion, as Eng-
land cannot protect them! It goes on
to say:—

"It is not in our power to send forth
from this little island a military force
sufficient to defend the frontier of Cana-
da against the numerous armies which
have learned arms and discipline in the
great school of the present civil war."

The "little island," with the still
smaller island of Ireland, contains
twenty-eight millions of inhabitants,
while the States from which we have
drawn our army of seven hundred
thousand men to fight for the republic
do not contain more than twenty three
millions. It is not, therefore, the in-
ability to raise men, but rather the soli-
tude of the English, which induces
this admonition to the Canadians.—
Though they were ready enough to
make war with us about the Trent affair,
and would scarcely admit of the possi-
bility of peace, it seems from this con-
fession that they never calculated on
raising armies at home to carry on the
war.

But when the Trent affair took place
we had not yet demonstrated the power
of the republic, as we have done in the
progress of this war. Our achievements
have been a perpetual theme of
incredulity and wonder with the Times,
and it said recently that we were waging
war on a scale never before heard of,
on principles never deemed possible
and with results that seemed incredible.
Now, its American correspondent, Dr.
Charles Mackay, writes that the United
States will soon become "the great-
est military and naval Power in Chris-
tendom." On the strength of all this,
the Times says editorially to the provin-
cials:—

"Should the colony wish to put an
end to it, (the connection) we would
never draw the sword to defend it, and
if Canada will not fight to protect its
independence from foreign invasion,
neither will England."

Of course this is a newspaper state-
ment only, but the Times has occupied
so close a relation to the Ministry for a
long time, and is used by them so con-
stantly as a lever by which to manage
public opinion, that this extract is not
without its importance. The institu-
tions of the British provinces are some-
what in consonance with those of the
free States, and the intercourse between
them is such that their interests must
constantly become more intimately
blended. The provinces will soon grow
more numerous and powerful, but while
they remain under the British rule they
cannot become as thoroughly military
as we are, because the spirit of Brit-
ish organization is essentially civil, and
there is nothing in the aristocratic tone
given to everything under that rule to
excite the people to that pitch of national
pride and patriotic fervor witnessed
in the States. These provinces would
raise three as many men to fight for a

republic of which they composed an
equal part as they would to serve an
empire whose seat was far distant and
in whose management they had no part.
The only value of Canada to England
now is to serve as a fighting ground
against us in case of war. Were she
to lose it, of course the ocean would
become the seat of war, with the Brit-
ish West Indies as the inevitable fight-
ing ground.

Quick or You'll Lose It.—See adver-
tisement of Peckham & Pitman with this
heading, and don't lose a good chance to
economize.

The Palmerston Government.—The dan-
ger that threatened the government of
Lord Palmerston, in the English House
of Commons, has been weathered, and it now
stands firmer than ever. It appears that a
resolution had been introduced into the
House, by the opposition, pledging the
Government to economy in the expendi-
ture. This Lord Palmerston declared
would be made a test question, and the
threat alarmed the opposition, which was
not prepared to form a government on an
issue of retrenchment in the present re-
lation of foreign affairs, and the result was
that the House, by a large majority, ac-
cepted an amendment expressive of confi-
dence in the economical administration of
the country at the present juncture. The
English people are hugely pleased with
the skill and dexterity of Lord Palmerston
on this occasion, who escaped by threaten-
ing to resign—the very thing which his
opponents most desired.—N. Y. Sun.

Treachery.—The government is seriously
embarrassed by the knowledge which the
rebel leaders possess of its most secret
plans. No matter what new plan is adopted,
the rebels are sure to know of it before the
first steps have been taken to carry it into
execution. General J. Johnston knew of
the proposed advance of McDowell from
Fredericksburg several days before the
time appointed for the army to set out upon
its march. The Republican in this morning
alludes to the embarrassments of the
government in this respect, and suggests
that the treason is somewhere in the fam-
ilies of high officials. It is a notorious
fact that the rebellion has some of its most
devoted supporters among the aristocratic
women of Washington, and some of them
are the wives and daughters of loyal men
who have confidential relations with the
Administration. It is thought that this is
the avenue by which secret information
goes to Richmond. Ordinary spies have
no chance of ascertaining the military plans
of the government, which are carefully con-
cealed from even the warmest political
supporters of the Administration. Nor are
the subordinates of the War Department
permitted to know anything that would be
important information to the rebels. This
subject has occupied the attention of the
War Department of late, and all leaks are
to be stopped if possible.—Exc. Post.

Utility of Secession Effort in France.—
"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of
the New York Times, in his last letter to
that journal, says that up to the present
has been almost silent on the subject of the
conflict in the United States. The Seces-
sionists, however, have not renounced their
efforts to provoke foreign sympathy for
their cause, and among other things have
just had published in French Mr. Spence's
book, first issued in London. But they
have materially changed their tactics, and
now place emphasis exclusively on the resis-
tance shown by the people in the con-
quered cities, and from that argue that
anything like a reunion of the two sec-
tions is out of the question. But these
arguments are of little avail. France has
more interest in remaining friends with
the living, breathing North, than with the
paralyzed, ruined South. There never
was any serious danger of foreign inter-
vention outside of the affair of the Trent,
and the arguments in favor of such a pol-
icy are growing less forcible every day.

The Atlanta Intelligencer gives an ex-
tract from a private letter from a young
lady at Richmond, who was in the city
during the late battle with Casey's Divi-
sion. She says: "Gen. Johnston was
wounded by a Minnie ball in the shoulder.
The ball passed down his back, and has
not been found yet. At the same time, a
spent ball struck him in the breast. He
fell from his horse, and broke two of his
ribs; so, of course, he suffers very much.
I spent all day yesterday with him. To-
day he is much better, although the ball
has not yet been extracted."

The Philadelphia papers speak highly
in praise of the working of Smith's sweep-
ing machine in that city, and say the streets
have not been for years in as clean a con-
dition as they are at present. Mr. Smith
having redeemed his promise of putting
them in order in two months time.

The Italians, resident at Paris, on the
anniversary of the death of Cavour, pro-
posed to celebrate the occasion by a fune-
ral service at the Madeleine, where it was
celebrated last year with great pomp, but
on applying to the necessary authority it
was refused, and the service did not
take place.

Thirty car loads of sugar were hurried
into Canada on Saturday morning over the
Vermont and Canada Railroad. It was
expected that \$12,000 in duties would be
saved if the sugar crossed the line before
noon, as the new Canadian tariff went in-
to effect then.

The Judiciary of the House is reported
to have sufficient evidence against Ben.
Wood to warrant his expulsion from Con-
gress. It is charged that he recently dis-
patched an agent to the South, with a pass
which was everywhere recognized by the
rebels.

The wife of Senator Harlan, has been
nursing the soldiers in the Hospitals at
Pittsburg Landing for two months. She
complains greatly of the surgeons, and
says hundreds of our brave soldiers are
dying daily for the want of proper nursing
and care, and suitable food and clothing.

Myra Parmenter, a fine little girl of
18 years of age, while engaged last Satur-
day, near East Rock, New Haven, Conn.,
in gathering flowers to decorate her father's
grave, stepped on a flat stone forming a
part of a wall on the brink of the stream,
and while talking to her companion, her
back bent towards the water, the stone
slipped and she fell into the stream and
was drowned.

WAR NEWS.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR DE- FENCE AT MOBILE.

PART OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY AT MOBILE.

The gunboat Connecticut, brings im-
portant intelligence of rebel movements at
Mobile and other points on the southern
coast.

MOBILE TO BECOME THE "LAST DITCH."
The rebel forces at Mobile, which were
much weakened for the purpose of assisting
in the defence of Corinth, have been large-
ly reinforced, and extraordinary efforts are
making to render the position too strong
to be captured. Immense earthworks, in
addition to those already built, are going
up, the rebels working night and day to
complete them.

From the statements of several deserters
who escaped to the steamer Colorado in a
small boat, just before the Connecticut
spoke the vessel on the 7th instant, it ap-
pears that a portion of Beauregard's Corinth
army—numbering, it was estimated, twelve
thousand men—had reached Mobile; and
the deserters asserted that it was believed
in Mobile that Beauregard himself had al-
so arrived there and assumed command.—
As a partial confirmation of this report, it
may be mentioned that the officers of the
Connecticut noticed several small steamers
pass off from the city and proceed to Fort
Morgan, with crowds of people on their
decks—the first steamer bearing the
"Union" forward, denoting that an officer
of very high rank was on board.

Other information indicates that the
rebels have determined to hold Mobile,
and, if the result of the operations at all
other places prove disastrous, to make the
final struggle here. Some of their breast-
works are said to be protected by ditches
thirty feet in width, and the rather ludicrous
idea is suggested that this is the last they
will dig, and in which they propose to die.

PORT GAINES DISMANTLED.

Fort Gaines, one of the defences of
Mobile harbor, has been dismantled and
evacuated by the rebels. That portion of
the harbor nearest the fortification was
previously obstructed, and all vessels which
approach the city must pass within short
range of Fort Morgan. This fort has been
strengthened; the guns of Fort Gaines
have been removed thither, and every pre-
paration made—so far as can be observed
—for a long and severe struggle. It is
understood that Fort Gaines was not a
strong work, and that the obstruction of
the harbor, instead of retaining the fort,
has this advantage, that our vessels will
encounter a heavier fire, and will, at the
same time, have less opportunity of inflict-
ing injury upon the rebels.

The fact heretofore referred to, that some
of Commodore Porter's vessels, including
Commodore Porter's mortar-boats, which
were off Mobile, have gone up the Miss-
issippi river, is confirmed by this arrival.

The rebel forts off Santa Rosa Island
are now garrisoned by federal troops, and
fortifications are in course of erection near
the town of Pensacola to protect it from
attack by the rebels. All is quiet there,
and the Union sentiment has been gradually
developing itself ever since the retreat of
the Confederate forces.

THE FLORIDA COAST RE-OCCUPIED BY REBEL TROOPS.

The towns on the west coast of Florida
which were a few weeks ago evacuated by
the rebels and the garrisons sent to Beaure-
gard, have been re-occupied. Apalachicola,
Cedar Key, St. Marks and Tampa
Bay are now in possession of much larger
rebel forces than were ever in occupation
before.

About the last of May, when the rebels
reappeared at St. Marks, one of our boats
with its crew, was captured. The boat had
been sent to the shore for water, as had
frequently been done before, when the
crew, fourteen in number, were surrounded
by eighty rebels, and after a fight, in which
two of the sailors were killed, the party
surrendered. No help could be sent from
the vessel in time to change the result.

All along the coast, Captain Woodhull
reports, "there were swarms of men." Con-
federate soldiers were visible everywhere;
none of the old stations are now unoccupied.
This is said to be partly owing to the re-
lentless Beauregard, part of whose forces
have returned. The deserters before alluded
to declare they are totally demoralized,
and refuse to fight again. The conscrip-
tion, also, has furnished great numbers.

Gen. Wallace has appointed two editors
for the Daily Memphis Argus. His arri-
val gives great satisfaction to the people
of Memphis.

A number of sick and wounded sol-
diers from General Shields' command ar-
rived at Winchester yesterday. It is stat-
ed they are to be sent forward to Freder-
icksburg or Harrisburg.

U. S. A. which letters stand for the
"Confederate States of America," are also
translated the "Coward States of America,"
and the "Coward States of America," and, last-
ly, the "Conquered States of America."

The Louisville Journal says that the
rebels have an antipathy to the bayonet.
They don't like its insinuation, and that
down South a rebellion is on foot which
lately fancied itself on horseback.

The Chinese government has hired a
fleet of gunboats from England. They are
to be offered and manned by English-
men, whose pay will be provided for by the
Chinese.

There are plausible reasons for sup-
posing that Gen. Sterling Price, with at
least a portion of his army, is now in Rich-
mond. He was in Mobile on the 10th inst.,
on his way to the rebel capital.

In addition to the European rumor
that the Emperor of Russia is quietly get-
ting ready for a war with Turkey, come
the report that this time the French Em-
peror will support the Russian, instead of
the Turkish cause.

—Ex-President Van Buren, now 80
years old, is suffering from a dangerous
affection of the throat or bronchial organs,
at his residence in Kinderhook.

—A correspondent of the Mobile Regis-
ter makes the blood curdling suggestion
that the confederates should "kill them-
selves, rather than fall into the hands of
the Yankees."

—It is suggested that the best thing that
can be done with the leading seceders is to
keep a supply for ten years, and furnish all
the principal towns with one every year, to
be hung on the 4th of July.

—Two pages of the National Intelli-
gencer and Republican are covered with
the names of the owners of the slaves, the
names of the slaves, and the value put up
on them by the owners, which vary from
\$25 and \$50 to \$3,000.

—The Richmond Dispatch announces
the arrival at West Point of Gen. McDo-
well's force, and says the rebels will be
prepared to receive him. They went down
the Rappahannock in thirty transports, con-
veyed by war steamers.

—Parson Brownlow says that emancipa-
tion of all the slaves in all the states, at
one time, is not desirable; but if it has got
to come, he thinks one state at a time had
better be tried, taking South Carolina
first!

OBITUARY.

At his residence in this city, June 16th,
1862, died William S. Wetmore, Esq., an
eminent and honored citizen of Newport.

He was born at St. Albans, Vermont,
Jan. 26th, 1801. During his youth he
manifested those reliable qualities of
character which gave promise of the suc-
cess that marked his future life. At the
age of 23, thrown upon his own resources,
in consequence of being shipwrecked near
Valparaiso, he formed in that city the firm
subsequently known as that of Alsop, Wet-
more & Cryder, which, from the ability and
efficiency of the partners, soon attracted all
the United States, and a good part of the
English trade, to that port. In 1829 Mr.
Wetmore retired from the firm, and re-
turned with an ample fortune to the United
States. In 1833 he visited China, and
soon, in connection with Mr. Archer of
Philadelphia, established the house of
Wetmore & Co. In China he pursued an
honorable and high-minded course, and
thereby firmly established the credit and
character of his house. In 1844 he es-
tablished in New York, together with Mr.
John Cryder, the house of Wetmore &
Cryder. Several years after he withdrew his
interest from the firm of Wetmore & Co.,
of Canton, having, by his connection with
it, added very largely to his previously
handsome fortune. The same year he re-
turned from the firm of Wetmore & Cryder,
and soon after removed to this place,
where he built an elegant stone villa,
which is known as the "Chateau sur mer,"
and in which he resided until his death.

Mr. Wetmore was a noble specimen of
that large and gifted class of men in this
country known as American merchants.—
His mind, naturally a good one, was en-
larged and cultivated by his intercourse
with men in all parts of the world, by his
extensive commercial combinations, and by
his general practical knowledge on all sub-
jects. He brought to the retirement of
social life the most liberal public spirit,
and the deepest interest in the island
which he had chosen for his residence.—
He suggested the importance of draining
which he believed, if generally adopted,
would not only lead to earlier and more
productive crops, but would in a marked
degree temper and ameliorate the climate.
This system he carried out in his own
grounds. He was fond of architecture.—
The magnificent mansion he erected was
planned and arranged by himself. At the
time of his death he had completed some
decided architectural improvements on his
estate. He was a friend of public im-
provement in the place of his resi-
dence, and but for the sudden failure
of his health, would have realized sev-
eral plans for its benefit. He offered
to subscribe largely towards com-
pleting a public Carro, leading from
Bellevue Avenue along the south shore of
the island, and terminating into Harrison
or Wellington Avenue. His plan involved
the springing of iron bridges over the
ravines, in its course. Before the com-
mencement of the present national cala-
mities, he seriously revolved in his mind
the establishment of an University on this
island, intending to subscribe a very large
sum—\$100,000,—provided an additional
\$100,000 should be subscribed by other
individuals. This institution was to be
located about the centre of this island.

He started in life with no capital, ex-
cept his education, the natural endowment
of a good understanding, a strong will and
firm principle. Duty was a constant ob-
ject of his thoughts and an enlightened
conscience ever prompted to its perfor-
mance. No man in our community was
more beloved or more justly esteemed than
was Mr. Wetmore. To all classes of men,
he was equally kind and true.

To the poor he was an unostentatious,
constant and most liberal benefactor. He
was an earnest Christian and a member of
the Episcopal Church, in which faith he
was educated. In the death of Mr. Wet-
more, at this early period of his life, we
have to deplore the loss of a man of great
influence and possessed of qualities that
would have caused him to be a leader in
any community.

MAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

Logh, Red Ash, Trevozon and Can-
nel.

Prepared Kinding Wood.

Logh, Red Ash, Trevozon and Can-
nel.

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FLOUR, CORN, OATS, FEED AND
PINK MEAL, SHORTS AND
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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment
and Cure of Seminal Weakness, Sexual De-
bility, and Impediments to Marriage Gen-
erally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and
Fits; Mental and physical Incapacity, re-
sulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J.
CUNYERWELL, M. D., Author of the
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address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or
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TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LIM-
IMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any,
in all cases of Lameness, arising from
Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is
magical and certain. Harness or Saddle
Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also
cure speedily. Sprains and Ringbone may
be easily prevented and cured in their in-
cipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond
the possibility of a radical cure. No case of
the kind, however, is so desperate or hope-
less but it may be alleviated by this Lin-
iment, and its faithful application will always
remove the Lameness, and enable the horse
to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this reme-
dy at hand, for its timely use at the first ap-
pearance of Lameness will effectually pre-
vent those formidable diseases mentioned,
to which all horses are liable, and which
render so many otherwise valuable horses
nearly worthless.

See advertisement.

June 1-6m

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest
the market afford always on hand, and at
satisfactory prices. Also all kinds of Wood,
Prepared Kinding and Coke.

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Crevozon.

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Lehigh Valley,
Lackawanna,
Scranton,
Chester, and
Henry Clay.

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All articles warranted to give satis-
faction both as to quality and price. Wag-
ons deliver goods in all parts of the city.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebra-
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be distinguished from nature—warranted not
to injure the Hair in the least; remedies
the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates
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TY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black
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ful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

Warranted Genuine is signed WILLIAM A.
BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street,
(Late 243 Broadway and 10 Bond)

may 28ly New York.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Newport
Association of Mechanics and Manufac-
turers will be held this (Monday) evening at
8 o'clock. By order of the President.

June 23 B. H. STEVENS, Sec'y.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE PLACE to buy STRAWBERRIES
is at the

BRICK MARKET,
(Foot of Washington Square.)

Where they are received fresh from the
Island every morning, and are sold at the
lowest prices.

FRESH PEAS.

And all other VEGETABLES received
every morning.

June 23 WANTON T. SHERMAN.

FOR SALE.

THE YACHT WITCH OF THE WAVE,
in good order, and well found in all
that is necessary—21 feet 4 inches long—16
feet wide, 5 feet under the trunk, with 12 ft.
cockpit, sloped-decked, jib, masts, and gaff
sprits, rigging, and running, and about two
years old—two births in the cabin, locker,
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She is believed to be as fast as any boat of
her length in the United States.

Apply to

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TANDARD WORKS. Quere of Eng-
land, by A. Nes Strickland, 7 vols. 8 vo.
Life of Andrew Jackson by Patton, 3 vols.
12 mo. History of Civilization, by Guizot,
4 vols. 12 mo. Banquet History of United
States, 5 vols. 8 vo. Hugh Miller's Works,
7 vols. 12 mo.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Bryce's Life and Letters, 10 vols. 16 mo.
Municipality Works 4 vols. 8 vo. (Hume's
History of England, 6 vols. Life of Michael
Angelo Buonarroti, 2 vols. 8 vo.)
Plato's Portes to read for the Reason.

WARD, Agent,
June 20 139 Thames St.

ESTATE OF SARAH PECKHAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been duly ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate, of
Newport, Administrator on the personal es-
tate of his late wife, Sarah Peckham, late
of Newport, deceased, and has given bond
as the law directs. All persons having
claims are requested to present them, and all
debts to make payment to the undersigned.

FELIX PECKHAM, Adm'r.

June 21

Triton Saloon.

JAMES T. POTTER, Proprietor,
NO. 106 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

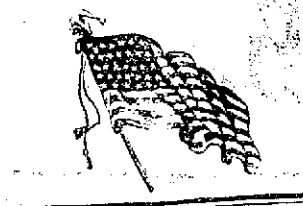
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Rooms up Stairs. Meals served at all
hours with promptness. All the
DELICACIES OF THE SEASON

constantly on hand. The utmost attention
given to patrons and a continuance of past
favours solicited.

June 21-3m

LES MISERABLES par Victor Hugo.

1. Premiere Partie—Fantine.
2. Deuxieme Partie—Cosette.
3. Troisieme Partie—Namus.



FOR EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Local News, General and War News, see this page. Latest News by Telegram and Marine Journal, this page. Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

A KENTUCKY PATRIOT.

In the darkest days this nation has ever seen, when the great conspiracy seemed sure of an easy triumph over constitutional liberty in this country, when traitors intested every department of the government, when the army and navy lists were thinned by almost daily desertions of officers trained at the nation's expense, and when "conditional" loyalty in the border slave States strengthened unconditional treason and tied the government's hands at every turn, General Rousseau of Kentucky was conspicuously faithful to the Union, and by voice and deed roused the people of that State to their duty. He raised the first Kentucky regiment, and for some time accompanied with it on the Indiana side of the river. He met the insidious steps of traitors in Kentucky boldly and constantly. He was not discouraged by difficulties, nor weakened in his efforts by the apparent success of treason. Clear-headed, as he has since proved himself strong-armed, he exposed unsparingly the sophistries by which such secret traitors as Breckenridge and Buckner endeavored to mislead the people of Kentucky and array them against the Union. At the head of a Kentucky brigade he has since done gallant and efficient service in the field, and at the battle of Shiloh his conduct and that of his troops he led into action elicited the praise of the General in command for their steadiness and valor.

On Monday last, at Louisville, at a dinner in honor of this gallant Kentuckian, he made a speech, in which he exposed what he rightly calls "this insane cry of abolitionism as a pretext for breaking up the government; and gave testimony, the more forcible as it came from a southern man, that, however kindly the secessionists are treated by our soldiers and commanders, "the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said. Standing before the eye of the secessionist," says General Rousseau, "the negro hides all the blessings of our government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself." He adds:

"If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, provoked as it has been, would willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. Yet with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this insane cry of 'abolitionism' as a cause for breaking up the government."

Then he said, in words of admonition, much like the President's recent solemn warnings on the same subject: "I have warned our southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that, if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury the dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretense that we desire to free the negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you would snuff out a candle. Slavery is not worth our government. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river. No; we must still have our government—if not as it now is, with slavery in it, still we must have our government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff. Davis & Co. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi river; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way. That would be the last resort, and I should be sorry to have recourse to it; but I am for the government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they have ever been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. And, both as you may be to decide, you will soon, as I believe, be called upon to do so. In spite of your entreaties, the issue will be cruelly thrust upon you, and you will be forced to decide between slavery and your wives and children. As for me I am ready for the responsibility. Southern man as I am, born and brought up in the South with all my sympathies, with the South, I could not hesitate an moment when the issue is presented between the negro and the government of our fathers. I am for the government of the United States against all its enemies. I hope and pray that our southern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point. We deprecate such a result, for we want

our rights under the constitution, and we are all ready to fight for them under the good old government. I would to day fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included, but they must not put slavery between me and the government. I will not consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country, on an issue dedicated to the 'Ebony Idol.'"
N. Y. Post.

More Troops Wanted.

Notwithstanding the immense force now in the service of the United States, there can be little doubt that the real strength of the free States has not yet been put forth for the suppression of this rebellion. The whole force of the South is arrayed against us under the Constitution law, but as yet the reserved strength of the North has not been called out. It may be that the Government hopes to conquer a peace without demanding further sacrifices from the people, but the risk is so fearful that it is better to anticipate every contingency, and prepare an overwhelming Union force. We need to-day a million of men in arms, and if we had them, another month would witness the suppression of the rebellion. The people are ready to make fresh sacrifices for the Government, compared with which those of the past seem as nothing. The war has demonstrated the value of the Union, and the fathers and brothers of the young men who have gone before are ready to follow, and fill the ranks now thinned by disease and death. The great American people have as yet been untouched by the war. The farmers, traders, and men who constitute the life and energy of the country, have not yet put forth their might. The nation demands the sacrifice, and the President should not hesitate to give the word.—N. Y. Sun.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

On Wondrous Alchemy of Love.

[The following article was received from a lady correspondent yesterday:] Words of burning eloquence fell upon our ears the past Sabbath. The ministry nobly responded to the call of the Mayor, hearts were touched, pockets emptied and this morning many of our people are prepared for prompt and vigorous action. Flagg's Block will again become the centre of effective systematic effort, and donations will be thankfully received. The rich giving of their abundance, the poor making their poverty abound unto the riches of their liberty.

As loving hands are there employed in preparing garments for our wounded suffering brothers, how the spirit of the dear absent one will animate those who long to lighten her cares and share with the Lady who is working in Virginia the heat and burden of the day. Her earnest words will be repeated. "Such a scene as we have entered, and lived in for two days every condition of horror, shattered and shrieking. 'We did all we could, we four had cooked for and fed two thousand men within 24 hours. I had squeezed myself 800 lemons. There is a great impending battle at Richmond, do remember that the brave fellows are fighting and suffering for us.'"

Yes dear sister, we do remember this, and if "time is measured by heart throbs," who can count the years that have been added to our lives since the war commenced. Is it not a blessed privilege, a relief to the heart to be allowed to share in this ministry of love, giving time, money, reputation, yes, life itself to aid those brave fellows who are suffering and dying to secure to us and to posterity blessings of incalculable value.

Our youth of both sexes will gather in groups at the close of school to-day to exchange earnest words, and enquire what is to be done. The Busy Bees will again be industriously employed upon invisible the young ladies from the High School will doubtless renew their labors, and we trust the hundreds of pairs of slippers and scores of pin cushions already sent, will prove to have been only an earnest of good things to come. Lint is wanted of various kinds, and in large quantities, and splints, and other articles, and little boys, as well as little girls can prepare them. But to work effectively, each group must receive instruction from those who know what is to be done, and the best mode of doing it. Will not others have the kindness to follow Mr. Lawton's example and provide accommodation for our dear young friends, who for the ten days ensuing, wish to employ an hour each morning and evening that they too may share in this ministry of love? The Daily News will impart ample information to the children to-morrow on this subject. With intense anxiety we are all awaiting news from Richmond.—Who does not long to do something without delay to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who are working with the Sanitary Commission.

How sweet it will be, at last, to hear from the dear Saviour those loving words, "I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was sick and in prison and ye came unto me. Forasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these ye did it unto me."

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.

We take pleasure in stating that any persons who were not prepared to contribute on Sunday for the aid of our sick and wounded soldiers, can still have an opportunity of aiding in this cause of humanity by leaving their sums as soon as possible with Mayor Cranston at the City Hall.

HON. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, has our thanks for a copy of his late speech delivered in Congress on the "Bankrupt Law."

Lincolnton.—Mr. Edward Dickey, known as the English author of a Life of Count Cavour, is traveling in this country, and furnishing one of the London magazines with some lively pictures of men and things. In his last contribution he speaks of meeting the President at a small party in Washington, and relates the following:

"The conversation, like that of all American official men I have met with, was unrestrained in the presence of strangers, to a degree perfectly astonishing. Any remarks that I had made as to the present state of affairs did not fall at liberty to repeat, though really every public man here appears not only to live in a glass house, but in a verberating gallery, and to be absolutely indifferent as to who sees or hears him. There are a few 'Lincolntons,' however, which I may fairly quote, and which will show the style of his conversation. Some of the party began smoking, and our host remarked, laughingly, 'The President has got no vice, he neither smokes nor drinks.' That is a doubtful compliment, answered the President; I recollect once being outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for some time, and then grunted out, 'It's my experience that folks who have no vices have plucky few virtues.' A gentleman present was telling how Agassiz, a gentleman present was telling how a friend of his had been driven away from New Orleans as a Unionist, and how on his expulsion, when he asked to see the writ by which he was expelled, the deputation which called on him told him that the government had made up their minds to do nothing illegal, and so they had issued no illegal writ, and simply meant to make him go of his own free will. 'Well,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'that reminds me of a hotel keeper down at St. Louis, who boasted that he never had a death in his hotel; for whenever a guest was dying in his house he carried him out to die in the street.' At another time the conversation turned upon the discussion as to the Missouri compromise, and elicited the following quaint remark from the President: 'It used to amuse me some (sic) to find that the slaveholders wanted more territory, because they had not room enough for their slaves, and yet they complained of not having the slave trade, because they wanted more slaves for their room.'"

FROM MEMPHIS.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE EAST.

Memphis, June 21.—[Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.] It is believed here that most of Beauregard's army is at Richmond.

The first through shipment of cotton to New York was made yesterday. Two hundred bales were sent through. Shipment will continue daily.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The German ports, Hamburg, Lubbock, and Bremen, are to be fortified with iron-clad fortifications.

—The plot to overthrow Jeff. Davis and replace him with a Military Dictator, is extensively commented upon throughout the South, and opposed.

—Six North Carolina regiments have been disbanded by the rebels at Richmond, and are now under guard, previous to which, however, their Brigadier General was hung.

—The value of the British and "secoah" ships and cargoes captured by the United States blockading squadron, during the twelve months past, runs up to nearly \$2,000,000.

—Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to raise the wrecks of the Cumberland and Congress, which were sunk by the rebel steamer Merrimack, near Newport News, in March last.

—On Thursday, the 12th inst., twelve dragoons who had been mustered out of the rebel service, on account of being over thirty-five years of age, came into Washington, N. C., and gave themselves up to the Federal authorities.

—The Prince of Wales has presented to Ex-President Buchanan a full length portrait of himself, as a mark of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States.

—"Which is the most solemn and awful moment of a naval officer?" asked a lady of a naval officer. "The moment before the battle commences, Madame, when they sprinkle sand on the decks to absorb the blood that is soon to flow," replied the officer.

—After the battle of Fair Oaks, when squads were out in the morning to recover the wounded, a Federal and a Rebel soldier were found wounded who had taken lodgings in the fallen top of an oak. They had discovered each other's status, made peace and were amicably swapping such articles as the one could spare and the other needed.

—The Ultra Observer says: There is much excitement in a portion of western New York, caused by the elopement of a college professor—the husband of an honest wife and the father of several children—with the widow of a prominent politician of that State, lately deceased. They are supposed to have gone to Europe.

—Capt. Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, advertises for 300,000 feet of timber and boards, 547,000 shingles, 70,000 feet tin, &c., for barracks, to be built there. "No secessionists or abolitionists, or any other person disloyal or unfriendly to the Government of the United States need apply."

—A pair of Colt's pistols have just been completed, which are to be presented by President Lincoln to the King of Denmark. They are elegantly carved and beautifully ornamented with gold and silver. A shield inscribed in the handles bears this inscription: "From the President of the United States to the King of Denmark." The cost of this beautiful present is not far from \$900.

Special Notices.

MAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

ALSO—

Prepared Kindling Wood.

Lehigh, Red Ash, Trevorton and Can-

GOAL.

AT SWINBURNE'S.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest markets afford always on hand, and at extremely low prices. Also all kinds of Wood, Prepared Kindling and Coke.

CHAS. WILLIAMS!

WAR NEWS.

ATTACK ON GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

THE REBELS REPULSED—OUR ARMY IN FINE SPIRITS.

Fortress Monroe, June 22.—The steamer Adelaide brought down the wives of Senators Wilkinson and Harlau, who have proceeded to the White House to visit the army hospitals and minister to the sick and wounded. Thirty sisters of charity have also arrived, and left for the Army of the Potomac.

Yesterday the rebels opened upon Gen. Hooker's advance with shell, but did no serious damage. Gen. Hooker answered from our powerful new batteries, which have just been completed, the shells of which were seen to burst among the rebel attacking party by persons in one of Prof. Lowe's balloons, causing the rebel artillerymen to retire.

Our troops are represented as enthusiastic in view of a prospect of a great and decisive battle.

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CHAS. WILLIAMS!

SOMETHING NEW.

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, FEED AND FINE MEAL, SHORTS AND MIDLANDS.

met 18 SWINBURNE'S.

PLINY-FISKE'S FAMILY COAL.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at SWINBURNE'S. Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST? HOW RESTORED? Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Intestinal Emission, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

"A Book to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal in a plain envelope to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. ELLIS, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

a3-3 m.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S CURE FOR LAMENESS. LAMENESS FOR HORSES is curable by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harbours or Saddle Galls, Scatches, Mange, &c., will also be cured speedily. Sprains and Bruises may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement. June 4-6m.

COAL & WOOD.

The subscriber offers at wholesale or retail the following varieties of Coal and Wood:

Foreign English Cannel, Liverpool Orrel, Scotch Cannel, Cumberland.

Bituminous Franklin or Lykens Val, Trevorton.

Red Ash Peach Mountain, Diamond Lohrberg, Lohrberg.

White Ash Lehigh Mountain, Locust Mountain, Lackawanna, Scranton, Chestnut, Henry Clay.

CHARCOAL AND COKE.

WOOD—Walnut, Maple, Oak and Pine, Constantly on hand and fitted to order.

PREPARED KINDLINGS BY THE BOX OR CORD.

JOSEPH BRADFORD, Opposite the Custom House.

WANTON T. SHERMAN, BRICK MARKET, FOOT OF WASHINGTON SQUARE.

where can always be found MEATS OF ALL KINDS—POULTRY, GAME, HAMS, TONGUES, LARD, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, and all articles usually found in a FIRST CLASS MARKET.

UP All articles warranted to give satisfaction both as to quality and price. Wagons deliver goods in all parts of the city. June 2-6m.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE: THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

THE Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street, (Late 245 Broadway and 16 Bond) New York.

New Advertisements.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership, under the style and firm of

CURTIS & UNDERWOOD,

for the purpose of carrying on the Boarding and Eating House business.

JAMES H. CURTIS, WILLIAM J. UNDERWOOD.

I take this method of returning thanks to my friends and a generous public for their liberal patronage during the past year, and similar establishments in the country. Every article is selected and prepared with a view to maintain the high reputation of this Saloon.

Game and Oyster Suppers, &c., &c., got up to order in the best style.

Open from sunrise until 11 o'clock P. M. Ladies entrance second door on Parade.

CURTIS & UNDERWOOD. June 24-2m.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders of the New York Gas Light Company on and after July 24, 1862.

JOHN BULL, Treasurer. June 24 to July 2.

MR. SOUTHWORTH'S New Book—Love's Labor Won, by Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth. For sale at

TILLEY'S. June 24.

STUDENTS ABROAD, by Richard U. Kimball. Price 50 cents. For sale at

TILLEY'S. June 24.

NOVELS—The Patriotic—A Tale by F. F. Cooper. The Pathfinder, or the Island Sea, by Cooper. For sale at

TILLEY'S. June 24.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Rhode Island are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after Tuesday, July 1st, 1862.

DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier. June 25 to July 4.

MOTH POWDER.

FOR protecting Carpets, Piles, Robes &c., from the ravages of Moths, &c.,

R. J. TAYLOR'S. June 24.

THE PILOT or Passages in the Life of a Fashionable Young Lady, by Mrs. Grey.

For sale at

TILLEY'S. June 24.

NEW BOOKS.

STANDARD WORKS. Queens of England, by Agnes Strickland, 7 vols. 8 v. Life of Andrew Jackson, by Guizot, 12 mo. History of Civilization, by Guizot, 4 vols. 12 mo. Biographical History of United States, 8 vols. 8 v. Hugh Miller's Works, 7 vols. 12 mo.

ENGLISH BOOKS. Bryans Life and Letters, 16 vols. 16 mo.—Goldsmiths Works 4 vols. 8 v. History of England, 8 vols. Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, 2 vols. 8 v.

June 20. WARD, Agent, 130 Thames St.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE PLACE to buy STRAWBERRIES is at the

BRICK MARKET, (Foot of Washington Square.)

Where they are received fresh from the Island every morning, and are sold at the lowest prices.

FRESH PEAS.

And all other VEGETABLES received every morning.

WANTON T. SHERMAN. June 23.

FOR SALE.

THE YACHT WITCH OF THE WAVE, in good order, and well found in all that is necessary—31 feet long—13 feet wide, 6 feet under the boom, with 12 ft. keel, rigging, and awning, about two years old—two births in the cabin, locker, cooking apparatus, &c.

She is believed to be as fast as any boat of her length in the United States.

Apply to

CAPT. THOMAS BROWNELL, June 23—Impd. No. 23 Washington St.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a dividend has been declared payable on and after July 1st.

June 20. J. S. COGGESWELL, Cashr.

LADIES' Gaiters of all kinds selling cheap at

June 17. J. M. SWAN'S.

More Fresh Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

CHAS. P. BARBER'S CONSISTING OF

10 Casks Hams, 1 Box Tongues, 2 Bbls. Smoked Beef, 20 Bbls. New York Butter, 20 Pkgs. Lard, 20 Bbls. New Cheese, 20 do. Old do. choicest quality, 10 do. English Dairy do. old Cheese, 10 do. Pine Apple Cheese, 10 Barrels Malt Beef, 8 do. do. Pork.

Scale at 4 & 6 Market Square. June 20.

Received this Day.

At No. 4 & 6 Market Square.

60 Chests Oolong, English Breakfast and Green Tea, 10 do. Macao Coffee, 10 do. Santa do, 10 do. Old Government do, 10 do. Rio do, 5 do. Laguira do, 5 do. Old Mocah do, 10 Boxes Wm. & Co. Havana Sugar, 20 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses, 5 Bbls. Muscovado do, 4 do. Cuba do, 1 do. Porto Rico do.

Don't forget the number—4 & 6 Market Square. June 20.

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHOONER EMILY, CAPT. SNOW.

1500 Bushels OATS, best quality, 1500 " MIXED CORN, 500 " WHEAT SHORTS—of three qualities, 200 " FEED MEAL—fresh ground, 500 " Lard and Pork Island Salt.

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